In The Matter Of:

Project Veritas Acton Fund v. Daniel F. Conley, et al.

Russell Joseph Verney April 4, 2017

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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	EASTERN DIVISION
4	C.A. No. 1:16-cv-10462-PBS
5	
6	PROJECT VERITAS ACTION FUND,
7	Plaintiff,
8	vs.
9	DANIEL F. CONLEY, in his
10	official capacity as Suffolk
11	County District Attorney,
12	Defendant.
13	
14	DEPOSITION OF RUSSELL JOSEPH VERNEY,
15	individually and as corporate designee of Project
16	Veritas Action Fund, a witness called on behalf of
17	the Defendant, taken pursuant to the applicable
18	provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
19	before Cynthia A. Powers, Professional Shorthand
20	Reporter and Notary Public in and for the
21	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the Office of the
22	Attorney General, One Ashburton Place, Boston,
23	Massachusetts, on Wednesday, April 4, 2017,
24	commencing at 9:00 a.m.

[
	2	
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6 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 RUSSELL JOSEPH VERNEY, 3 having been satisfactorily identified 4 and duly sworn by the Notary Public, 5 6 was examined and testified as follows: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. HASKELL: 9 Good morning, Mr. Verney. 10 Q. 11 Α. Good morning. 12 Q. We got to meet a moment ago out in the 13 I'm Eric Haskell, Assistant Attorney hallway. 14 General, and I represent the Defendant, in effect 15 the State of Massachusetts, in the case that Project 16 Veritas has brought challenging one of our criminal 17 statutes. Have you been deposed before? 18 Α. Yes. 19 When did that happen? ο. 20 Let's see, many times throughout the mid Α. and late nineties, in the early 2000s. 21 I would say 22 I've probably been deposed over ten times. 23 even by telephone. They had a video camera on me. 24 Somebody in there watching, but --

	15
1	went to junior high and high school in Arlington,
2	Mass. I went one year to Northeastern.
3	Q. Did you get a degree from Northeastern?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Who what did you study while you were
6	there?
7	A. It was an engineering course.
8	Q. And when did you finish your time at
9	Northeastern?
10	A. 1966.
11	Q. Did you go to any other school,
12	undergraduate, graduate programs after 1966?
13	A. Not like college courses. I've been to
14	Harvard School of Politics and lots of other places,
15	but not for any degree type of programs.
16	Q. Okay. What have you done for a living
17	since then?
18	A. Well, since '66, three years in the
19	service including one year in Vietnam. I was an air
20	traffic controller for approximately ten years eight
21	months and three days flying in the strike of '81.
22	I worked in the New Hampshire House of
23	Representatives on staff, became a consultant
24	managing political campaigns. In 1991 I was the

16 1 executive director of the Democratic Party in New Hampshire during the first-in-the-nation 2 presidential primaries. 3 In '92 I was the only consultant on Ross 4 Perot's presidential campaign at the end. 5 I was the executive director of the United We Stand of 6 America, a nationwide 501(c)(4) organization, in '93 7 through '95. I was the manager of Ross Perot's 1996 8 presidential campaign. 9 I created the Reform Party in 1998. 10 I worked for Judicial Watch, a 501(c)(4) in 2001 to 11 12 2005. At all times I was still a political 13 consultant. I've managed various campaigns. I have 14 been with Project Veritas since. 15 I spent about a year with the North Texas Crime Commission as executive director. 16 been with Project Veritas Action Fund -- well, I've 17 18 been with Project Veritas since August of 2014, and 19 I created Project Veritas Action Fund in September 20 of 2014. 21 Q. In the time you've been with Project 22 Veritas since August of '14, have you been the executive director the whole time? 23 24 A. Yes.

17 1 Q. And with respect to the Project Veritas Action Fund since -- I think you said you created 2 3 Project Veritas Action Fund in September of '14? Α. Correct. 4 Have you been its executive director 5 Q. 6 since that time? 7 Α. Yes. Okav. A couple of your former employers 8 0. you mentioned are 501(c)(4) organizations. 9 Α. 10 Yes. 11 Q. In your own words, what's a 501(c)(4) 12 organization? 501(c)(4) is an IRS nonprofit category 13 Α. 14 for organizations that are issue advocacy related or can be issue advocacy related. 15 It's non-taxed in 16 its primary mission by the IRS, but contributions are not tax deductible. 17 18 0. How does 501(c)(4) compare to a 19 501(c)(3)? 20 501(c)(3) charitable organization is not Α. taxed by the IRS in its primary mission and 21 contributions to the 501(c)(3) are tax deductible to 22 23 the extent permitted for the donor. There are 24 restrictions on what a 501(c)(3) can do. It cannot

18 1 do issue advocacy. It cannot do political -- it cannot intervene in political campaigns. 2 You mentioned a moment ago that a 3 Ο. 501(c)(4) is authorized to do issue advocacy; is 4 5 that right? 6 Α. Correct. 7 Is a 501(c)(4) also authorized to Ο. intervene in political campaigns? 8 Α. To an extent. Less than 50 percent of 9 its spending can be done -- it cannot -- it cannot 10 do express advocacy like vote for or vote against, 11 12 but it can intervene in political campaigns up to about 49 percent of its spending. 13 14 Are there any limitations on the Q. 15 political activities a 501(c)(4) can engage in other than vote for this person, don't vote for that 16 17 person? The two are financial, the amount of 18 A. 19 your assets spent on it. 20 Q. Sure. 21 A. The other one is avoiding express 22 advocacy. 23 Q. What's meant by express advocacy? You'll 24 A. That's vote for or vote against.

19 1 see many commercial saying, Russ Verney is running He voted against this bill. He voted 2 for Senate. for this terrible bill. He's hurting all of us. 3 Please call him and tell him to oppose that bill. 4 5 There's no express advocacy there. It's issue 6 advocacv. Where if the tag line had been, He's 7 voted against this bill, vote against him on election day, that's express advocacy. 8 Issue advocacy is something that a 9 Q. 501(c)(4) can do and a 501(c)(3) cannot do; is that 10 11 right? 12 A. Correct. What has Project Veritas been recognized 13 Q. by the IRS -- excuse me, has Project Veritas been 14 15 recognized by the IRS as one of these types of 16 organizations? Yes, it has. 17 Α. 18 Q. Which type? 19 501(c)(3). Α. 20 Has Project Veritas Action Fund been 0. recognized by the IRS as one of these two types of 21 organizations? 22 23 Α. No, it doesn't need to be. It operates as one until it decides to file for the designation. 24

	20
1	Q. I'm sorry, I don't think I understood
2	you.
3	A. The 501(c)(3) has to have a
4	determination from the IRS before it collects money
_	
5	because the donor is taking a tax deduction. A
6	501(c)(4) is a tax status. You don't have to have a
7	designation from the IRS before you start operating
8	because the donor is not taking a deduction.
9	There's no penalty to the donor if you're denied
10	that tax status. You have several years to apply
11	for it. We've chosen not to apply for it yet.
12	Q. And so under Project Veritas Action
13	Fund's current status, are there any limitations on
14	the kind of political advocacy that it can
15	participate in?
16	MR. KLEIN: Objection. I think
17	your first question was "in your
18	opinion." I've been running with that,
19	but this is Russ can certainly answer
20	here, but I will lodge the objection as
21	far as legal conclusion.
22	THE WITNESS: Can you restate it?
23	MR. HASKELL: Sure.
24	Q. Under Project Veritas Action Fund's

21 1 current status, are there any limitations on the kinds of political advocacy that it can engage in? 2 A. Yes, we operate as a 501(c)(4). 3 Therefore, we can't do express advocacy. We can't 4 spend more than 49 percent of our money intervening 5 6 in federal elections. 7 Ο. And to operate as a 501(c)(4) without having been recognized as one by the IRS, is that 8 something that Project Veritas Action Fund imposes 9 on itself voluntarily? 10 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. Okav. So, let's take those one at a 13 In your role as executive director of Project 14 Veritas Action Fund, what are your responsibilities? 15 My responsibilities are administrative A. 16 in nature, overseeing the HR, overseeing compliance, overseeing risk management, overseeing finances. 17 18 Q. Anything else? 19 I think that pretty much covers it. Α. 20 And same question in your role as 0. executive director of Project Veritas, what are your 21 22 responsibilities there? 23 A. Same functions; overseeing HR, overseeing finance, overseeing compliance, whatever 24

			22
1	else I said	•	
2	Q.	Now, I think you mentioned earlier that	
3	you serve a	s the manager of litigation for one or	
4	both organi	zations; is that right?	
5	A.	Yes	
6	Q.	And	
7	A.	which falls under Compliance.	
8	Q.	So, you perform that role with respect	
9	to both org	anizations?	
10	A.	Correct.	
11	Q.	At Project Veritas Action Fund, who do	
12	you report	to?	
13	A.	The president, James O'Keefe.	
14	Q.	And at Project Veritas in your role as	
15	executive d	irector of that organization, who do you	
16	report to?		
17	A.	James O'Keefe, the president.	
18	Q.	He's also the president of Project	
19	Veritas?		
20	A.	Both, mm-hmm.	
21	Q.	Do you draw a salary from Project	
22	Veritas Act	ion Fund?	
23	A.	I draw a salary through Project Veritas.	•
24	Some of it'	s apportioned to Project Veritas Action	

	23
1	Fund.
2	Q. Is that a common arrangement among
3	employees of Project Veritas Action Fund?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Are there any employees of Project
6	Veritas Action Fund that draw a salary directly from
7	Project Veritas Action Fund?
8	A. No.
9	Q. They're all apportioned through Project
10	Veritas?
11	A. Correct.
12	Q. How many hours a week would you say you
13	spend on work in your role as executive director of
14	Project Veritas Action Fund?
15	A. Action Fund, probably probably about
16	twenty hours a week.
17	Q. How many hours a week would you say that
18	you spend in your role as executive director of
19	Project Veritas?
20	A. Somewhere around sixty hours a week.
21	Q. So, you work eighty hours a week?
22	A. Yep.
23	Q. And that division of time between two
24	organizations, is that the basis for the

24 1 apportionment of your salary that you mentioned earlier? 2 Α. Yes, but we have an agreement between 3 the companies on if there isn't an actual 4 5 designation of time then it's a -- I think it's a 6 65/35 split. 7 0. Sixty-five being apportioned to? Project Veritas. Project Veritas Action 8 A. Fund is less active than Project Veritas. 9 And that arrangement of apportioning 10 Q. 11 salary 65 percent to Project Veritas and 35 percent 12 to Project Veritas Action Fund, is that common among employees whose salaries are apportioned? 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 Ο. So, in your own words, what does Project Veritas Action Fund do? 16 We investigate incidents where we 17 Α. 18 suspect there might be abuse, fraud, lapses of 19 ethics; self-dealing within government, within 20 political organizations, within public agencies. Does Project Veritas Action Fund do 21 Q. anything besides that? 22 23 A. Well, we -- obviously we've initiated this litigation to break down some of the barriers 24

25 1 to undercover recording and to assert our First 2 Amendment rights. So, conduct investigations in the ways 3 0. you described and conduct litigation, does that 4 5 cover everything that Project Veritas Action Fund 6 does? 7 Yes, I believe it does. Α. 0. 8 Okay. And we look at the litigation as a form 9 A. of advocacy of our First Amendment rights. 10 11 Q. So, I'd like to speak about how an 12 investigation with Project Veritas Action Fund You mentioned a couple of areas in which 13 14 Project Veritas Action Fund is interested a few 15 moments ago. Is that the extent of Project Veritas 16 Action Fund's focus? Objection, asked and 17 MR. KLEIN: 18 answered. 19 I think they're all pretty broad. A. 20 investigating fraud, abuse of power, lapses of There's no limit on how much work you can 21 ethics. 22 do. 23 Q. Where does the idea for a specific investigation come from in Project Veritas Action 24

they have to say on a subject.

If that undercover journalist encounters any unique circumstances, they will withdraw from the situation, check with us for legal guidance as to how to conduct themselves. For instance, if they were asked to sign an agreement of some sort, they would ask us for guidance on what to do with it because they use assumed names.

When they have captured some information, they will send it back to us. We'll review it to see if there are any opportunities for a story, if there's any leads, if there's any contacts we need to follow up. It just develops from there. We apply the appropriate assets as it goes along to develop the entire story.

Then when we have what we think is a newsworthy story, our executive producer will develop a script for what we would report, and we run that by legal counsel for a review. Then we draft the video report. We run that by legal counsel. Then we finalize the video report and publish it through our website, news releases.

Q. Just to make clear we're speaking the same language here, when you speak about a video

29 1 report, that's the final version of the video that PVA releases to the public? 2 A. Correct. 3 And the component videos that comprise a 4 0. 5 video report, fair to say there may be more than one 6 component video that are combined into the video 7 report? 8 A. Correct. For each of those component videos, fair 9 0. to say that there's more captured by your journalist 10 than is actually included in the video report? 11 12 A. Correct. So, the video that's captured by the 13 Q. 14 journalist, regardless of whether it's included in 15 the video report, can we today call that raw 16 footage? Α. 17 Yes. 18 Ο. Is that the term that you commonly use 19 for it? 20 Well, because you no longer use tape, we Α. call it raw video. 21 22 Q. How about we use those Okay. 23 interchangeably, raw video and raw footage? 24 Fine. A.

Russell Joseph Verney - April 4, 2017

Q. I want to break down the process step-by-step. You have an idea for investigation. You mentioned a moment ago that it goes to get an initial approval from a group of staff before the field director, and I think you said executive director, set pen to paper and create a memo about that investigation. So.

The group of staff that makes the decision to take the next step, who's included in that group?

A. Again, it's collaborative among staff. It's not a fixed group. It certainly involves the president. He's the final authority on everything, James O'Keefe. It would typically include the executive producer, the field director, our media communications director, could involve our development director. Also, we do have a chief operating officer now. He would be involved in it.

It's not -- it's a consensus building.

It's not democracy thing of yea or nay. It's consensus building of whether or not to do the investigation and how or how much resources we should put into it, and that leads to the field director and executive producer creating the memo.

	31
1	Q. You mentioned that the president,
2	Mr. O'Keefe, is the final authority on whether the
3	investigation goes forward?
4	A. Correct.
5	Q. So, those last two questions, I should
6	have asked better questions. Were you describing
7	the process for green lighting an investigation at
8	PVA?
9	A. I'm sorry, I don't understand. As
10	opposed to?
11	Q. As opposed to Project Veritas.
12	A. It's the same for both.
13	Q. The process is the same for both?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. And the members of the staff who
16	participate in the decision making, are they the
17	same for PVA and for Project Veritas?
18	A. Assuming that it's not a fixed number of
19	staff, yes. It's the senior staff. It's the same
20	senior staff for PV. Two different projects may be
21	two different arrangements of the staff. Senior
22	staff deals with both of them, but it may not be the
23	very same people dealing with both of them.
24	In other words, I may not be involved in

		32
1	one of the d	liscussions, but I'm part of the senior
2	staff and ha	eve the opportunity to have input.
3	Q.	Well, let me break it down a bit. Maybe
4	we can use t	the org chart to help us here.
5		(Marked Exhibit 3, Project Veritas
6		Action Organizational Chart)
7	Α.	(Deponent viewing exhibit).
8		I'm familiar with this.
9	Q.	You've had a chance to look through
10	Exhibit 3?	
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	What is that document?
13	Α.	This was an organizational chart that
14	was created	probably in 2015, I think, 2015 or 2016,
15	somewhere in	there.
16	Q.	Has it been updated since then?
17	A.	No, it hasn't been kept current.
18	Q.	Okay. Who created this document?
19	A.	I believe the gentleman's name was Ken
20	Constanza.	He was chief of staff at that time.
21	Q.	Did you have any involvement in creating
22	Exhibit 3?	
23	A.	Yeah, I'm sure I reviewed it in its
24	development.	

33 1 Q. Do you use Exhibit 3 in your work as executive director of PVA? 2 I've never referred to it. I know the Α. 3 staff. I know their functions. I know their 4 5 responsibilities. I hired them all. It's not 6 something that I rely upon. 7 Q. Do you have a comparable document for Project Veritas? 8 Yeah, it's essentially the same. 9 Α. You were speaking a moment ago about the 10 Q. senior staff in the context of making a decision to 11 12 pursue an investigation. Looking at Exhibit 3, who 13 do you define as senior staff? 14 I would -- the top row which is Α. The second row is not senior staff with 15 president. 16 respect to operations. That's administrative. The next row of CFO, chief of staff, executive director, 17 18 senior staff. The next down, development, 19 production, field operations, those are senior 20 staff, media communications. I'm not sure IT security is necessary in those types of things. 21 22 That's the senior staff. That row of six and up 23 with the exception of the executive assistant,

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office manager and aide.

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Russell Joseph Verney - April 4, 2017

34 Q. And so on the second page of Exhibit 3 that we're looking at here, it's what we have been referring to, you have been referring to, this is an organizational chart for the PVA staff? Α. Mm-hmm. 0. Do any of the folks who you just identified on Exhibit 3 have a different role with Project Veritas than they have with PVA? Α. No. They all have the same role with both Q. organizations? A. Correct. Okay. And so when you spoke a moment Q. ago about the senior staff getting together and deciding whether to go forward with investigation, and it may be different groups of people for different investigations, is that just a function of what the investigation is and who has a role to play in the decision? Yes, and who is available the day the Α. discussion occurs. And so is the group who Q. Sure, sure. makes the decision to pursue an investigation for

PVA different from the group who decides to pursue

35 1 an investigation for Project Veritas? 2 Α. No. Had has PVA ever declined an idea 3 0. Okav. for an investigation because it's outside of it's 4 5 focus area? 6 Α. We have determined not to pursue some 7 investigations. Now, there are tips that come in, you know, like I just had a terrible time in my 8 divorce, will you go and investigate the judge. 9 We don't do that. I don't know if that's declining 10 11 them, but we do reach a point of do we or don't we 12 proceed with an investigation that we're discussing, and there are some we don't proceed with and some we 13 14 do. 15 Let me ask a better question. Q. experience on the PVA side, what factors go into 16 whether to pursue an investigation or not? 17 18 Α. The probability of success, the cost, 19 the time and newsworthiness of it. 20 Drilling down on that, what do you mean 0. by probability of success. 21 22 Α. Are we going to be able to get to the 23 people that can give us the candid information from a high enough level, or are we simply going to be 24

dealing with peripheral staff that doesn't have insight into what's going on. Are we going to be able to do it in a reasonable amount of time, reasonable cost. Those all go into it.

- Q. What did you mean a moment ago when you spoke about the investigation's newsworthiness?

 What does that mean?
- A. Our function is to educate the public on what we find. If it's not newsworthy to the public -- like every airplane that lands safely isn't newsworthy. The one that crashes is newsworthy. We make those determinations in our investigation.

We do report on some where the people acted in an ethical way especially when it's in contrast to how everyone else in the story acts just to show there are good people who do it right.

Typically, a story isn't built around good news. It's built around violations of ethics or abuse or something of that nature.

- Q. The probability of capturing such things is something that PVA considers in deciding to go forward with an investigation?
- A. Correct.

it and counsel reviews it, and at what stage is the investigation assigned to a journalist?

- A. It would be after we got legal guidance of how we're going to conduct it, then the field director would determine what initial staff he's going to assign to it and build off it from there.
- Q. And, again, am I understanding correctly that Project Veritas's journalistic staff consists of the same people at PVA's journalistic staff, and it's just a question of how their time is apportioned?
 - A. Exactly, yes.

- Q. And so when this memo has been developed and approved and a journalist is assigned to it, what steps does the journalist typically need to take at that point?
- A. The journalist first has to do the research of this was the big picture of what we want to do and where we want to do it. Now, how do you get started. So, they do research on the target of the investigation, start identifying their opportunities to gain access and adopt a cover story legend to go with who they are for that investigation and any supporting information that

they need.

- Q. What do you mean when you say cover story legend?
- A. They may be going to -- they may be going to a campaign to volunteer and they're a college student on spring break. They may be going to talk to sales representative for a publishing company trying -- as a consultant for somebody trying to acquire information to help with a legislative process. They adopt different names and backgrounds to approach them, gaining their confidence.
 - Q. I'm sorry, gaining whose confidence?
- A. To gain the confidence of whoever they're meeting with to build the targets for moving on. They may be meeting with somebody, a conference out in the lobby and they tell them that they're a consultant for some group and would like to meet with somebody higher up in their organization and get introduced. So, that's the back story that they have to get introductions.
- Q. And that's intended to, as you said, gain confidence of the person who the journalist wants to record?

57 1 A. Right. 2 The back story isn't necessarily true, Q. is it? 3 Α. Correct. 4 So, in a situation where the target of 5 Q. 6 an investigation is an organization and the approval 7 and memo process hasn't yet identified a method to access individuals in that organization, is that 8 9 something that the journalist would do at this 10 stage? 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. I should take a step back and ask -- I 13 think we spoke about it earlier. PV/PVA employs a 14 staff of journalists? 15 Α. Correct. 16 Q. Does Project Veritas/PVA also use journalists other than its own employees? 17 18 Α. We have contractors. We have 19 independent contractors. They're contracted for 20 that purpose as undercover journalists. So, they may be doing it for other people in other instances, 21 22 but we have both employees and independent 23 contractors. And assigning an investigation to a 24 0.

	63
1	A. Elicit that information, how do I elicit
2	that information about how you operate, how you make
3	those decisions.
4	Q. Is it fair to say that your training
5	program covers some of the same law enforcement
6	related techniques
7	A. Yes.
8	Q relative to getting access?
9	A. Correct.
10	Q. Are Project Veritas and PVA's
11	journalists trained on any limitations to what they
12	can do in the way of a cover story or legend?
13	A. Absolutely.
14	Q. What are those?
15	MR. KLEIN: I would object at this
16	point to privilege. As far as the
17	involvement of attorneys, I would
18	instruct Russ not to discuss this
19	matter.
20	MR. HASKELL: Can you read the
21	question back.
22	(Record read)
23	BY MR. HASKELL:
24	Q. And

	64
1	MR. KLEIN: As far as what are
2	those, I would say that's privileged and
3	I would instruct not to discuss that.
4	BY MR. HASKELL:
5	Q. Mr. Verney, are you going to follow your
6	counsel's instructions not to tell me what
7	limitations Project Veritas and PVA place on its
8	journalists' cover stories that they can take?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Okay. So, we were talking about
11	training. Before that we were talking about the
L2	process an investigation takes. I think we left off
13	speaking about the research and legwork that a
L 4	journalist puts in before they actually go into the
15	field; is that right?
16	A. Correct.
L 7	Q. Okay. At this stage has a budget been
18	set for the investigation?
19	A. No, and at no point is an actual budget
20	set for we don't know when we start out if it's
21	going to require one undercover journalist, if it's
22	going to require five, if it's going to be one month
23	or ten months.
24	When we interviewed Foval, we had no

70 1 That's the most important technique that they have, 2 to create access. In what ways that you're familiar with 3 Q. have Project Veritas and PVA's journalists built 4 5 access to a target? 6 Sometimes it's as simple as a phone call 7 and setting an appointment. Other times it's as 8 difficult as trying to casually met meet them in a social setting you know they will be at. 9 Other times it's having somebody who has given us a tip 10 11 introduce us to somebody. It's unique. Every approach is unique. 12 Do all of these activities of building 13 Q. 14 access involve a cover story? 15 Typically, yes. There are occasionally Α. 16 instances where the uncover journalist will use their real name, real identity, but typically it's a 17 18 cover story. 19 How often does that happen that the 0. 20 journalists use their actual identity? It's rare, but I can think of three 21 Α. 22 instances. 23 Q. Three instances over the time you've worked at Project Veritas and PVA? 24

71 1 A. Right. What are those three instances? 2 Q. 3 One is a person who has a public A. professional reputation in a field that we wanted to 4 5 use as access to opinion leaders in a community. 6 So, he used his name and his company, previous 7 company's reputation to gain that access. Another one where we entered a federal 8 building, and we under Section 1001 we used real 9 names, identities. In fact, both of those dealt 10 with Section 1001 issues. These are three that I 11 12 can recall. I'm sorry, what is Section 1001? 13 Q. 14 A. That's Martha Stewart going to jail. 15 I'm sorry? Q. 16 Α. That's Martha Stewart going to jail for not telling the truth to a federal investigator as 17 18 opposed to what they were investigating, insider 19 trading. That was never the crime she committed. 20 It was lying to a federal investigator. You can't use a false name to enter a 21 22 federal building. I can't enter this building --23 well, the state. I don't know what the state law Tip O'Neill's building I can't go in with a 24 is.

72 1 false name. Okay. So that's an occasion --2 Q. Sure. 3 excuse me, there are two occasions in your time at Project Veritas and PVA that the journalists have 4 used their real names for that purpose? 5 6 Α. Correct. 7 Q. So, when a journalist meets with 8 somebody who they've identified as a target, 9 somebody they want to record, do they always have the microphone rolling? 10 Depending on the legal guidance for the 11 Α. 12 circumstances they're in, yes. Okay. But fair to say whenever 13 Q. 14 circumstances permit it to be done legally, the 15 reporter has a microphone rolling when they're 16 meeting with a target? 17 A. Yes. I want to ask Russ if 18 MR. KLEIN: 19 he's ready for a break or anything? 20 MR. HASKELL: I have to say I 21 could use the men's room myself. 22 (Whereupon, a recess was taken) BY MR. HASKELL: 23 So, we left off speaking about the 24 0.

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1	equipment you have with you. Could be hidden in
2	your clothing. It records typically to a DVR, which
3	records to a card, one of these little memory cards,
4	and then they have backup of their cell phone audio,
5	backup audio.
6	Q. Do Project Veritas and PVA have their
7	own fleet of recording equipment?
8	A. Shared.
9	Q. And they are apportioned in some
10	fashion?
11	A. They are apportioned.
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	Q. The hidden camera, what is the smallest
20	that they come?
21	A. It's a difficult question to answer.
22	The lens is the important thing, and that can be as
23	small as a button on your shirt or a rhinestone on
24	your pocketbook. The other equipment is out of

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1	site, the DVR and all. So that's sort of irrelevant
2	what size that is, but it's probably about the size
3	of a package of cigarettes.
4	Q. Okay. And does Project Veritas and PVA
5	have hidden cameras that hide in the button of
6	somebody's clothing?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Do they have hidden cameras that hide in
9	a rhinestone on somebody's clothing?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. So, the journalists are collecting raw
12	video on an ongoing basis when they're in the field;
13	is that right? That's what they do?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. Where does the raw video get sent by the
16	journalist after it's captured?
17	A. Gets sent to our office.
18	Q. How does that happen?
19	A. Electronic transfer, upload it to our
20	service.
21	Q. How frequently is the journalist
22	expected to upload the raw video?
23	A. We prefer it every day. Sometimes it's
24	every couple days.

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Russell Joseph Verney - April 4, 2017

this. We want that video in there. Yeah, the script indicates what elements of the recorded content is going into it. And that draft script that the executive producer puts together, I think you said that's subject to review by Mr. O'Keefe and who else? Α. I think it's something that is reviewed by Mr. O'Keefe, but it's primarily reviewed by the attorneys to see if saying anything is troublesome. We don't want to get into litigation. We don't want to overstate a case. We want to be very factual in what we're doing. And assuming that the lawyers don't have Q. any issues, does Mr. O'Keefe have final review and approval of the script? Α. Ultimately, yeah, but again it's collaborative between he and the executive producer if we want to tweak it or change it a little bit.

So, when it comes to editing the raw Ο. video and, I suppose, also raw audio for inclusion in a video report, what kind of editing techniques are available to the editing staff?

A. They use Final Cut Pro X. They may use an audio editing program for getting rid of

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1	background noises, I'm not sure, but the basic tool
2	that they use is Final Cut Pro X.
3	Q. And that's a software tool?
4	A. It's a software tool for Mac computers.
5	Q. Where is the editing staff located?
6	A. In our office.
7	Q. Which I don't think I asked you about
8	this earlier. Where is the office?
9	A. It's in Mamaroneck, New York.
10	Q. Is that office shared by Project Veritas
11	and PVA, I assume?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Is the Final Cut Pro X software that's
14	used to edit the videos also shared among Project
15	Veritas and PVA?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. With the costs apportioned in some
18	fashion?
19	A. Correct.
20	Q. So, just speaking a bit more about the
21	office in Mamaroneck, is that where you keep your
22	office?
23	A. No. I was there, but I left there in
24	February of '17 and went to Indianapolis, a suburb

that do not office in Mamaroneck.

- Q. So, the video is produced and edited into a video report. I assume somebody sees the video report and approves it before it's finalized for release?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Who is involved in that decision?
- A. Well, the executive producer is primarily responsible for it. He'll work in collaboration with James O'Keefe and possibly the undercover journalist who worked on the story. Once they're satisfied with it, with the draft, then I'll run it by legal counsel.

Our communications director may review it at that point too to see if he's got any recommendations. I think legal counsel is the main outside set of eyes at that point other than those who have been working and developing the story.

- Q. Then once the video report has been approved for publication, how does Project Veritas and PVA go about publishing it?
- A. Let's assume we decided that we wanted to release a story today. We prepare the story. We prepare a press release that announces the story.

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87 1 We prepare e-mail messages to go out to our blast lists, our e-mail list, announcing the story. 2 have a link back to our website or to our YouTube 3 channel for the story. 4 If we have time we'll talk with media 5 6 outlets that might have a special interest in the 7 There are some that like to get an exclusive story. and make big story out of it. They will get --8 we'll give them a story a half hour, an hour, before 9 we put out the press release to the entire media. 10 It's then sent out to the media. 11 12 on our website. Sent out to the media, sent out to 13 our supporters, and then we start posting notices of 14 it on social media, Facebook and Twitter and I think 15 Then our media staff will try and Instagram. 16 arrange interviews depending on the story with local or national media affected by or interested in the 17 18 story. 19 In order to call attention to the video Ο. 20 report? Yeah, the whole purpose is to educate 21 A. the public. We don't advocate a solution. 22 Let's say that we found out that the Massachusetts 23 Attorney General's Office does favors for friends 24

89 1 get the analytics. We prefer that they come to our 2 site. 3 We've spent a lot of effort making our site something that can sustain the onslaught. 4 5 it gets noticed on a form like Drudge, that can 6 generate tense of thousands of hits almost 7 instantly. Does Project Veritas have a policy as to 8 Ο. releasing raw video underlying a video report? 9 Α. 10 Yes. 11 Q. What is that policy? 12 A. We don't release it. 13 Does PVA have a policy? Q. 14 A. Same. We don't release it. 15 I'm sorry? Q. 16 A. We don't release. Project Veritas or Project Veritas Action Fund does not release the 17 18 underlying raw video. There are occasions where we 19 will provide it to somebody under a confidentiality 20 agreement. 21 For instance, we provided it to a joint 22 task force down in Washington, D.C., when we 23 discovered some planned illegal activity, what we thought would be illegal activities that could harm 24

90 1 people, and they used it as a basis for prosecution in several criminal trials. 2 3 How long has that been the policy of Q. Project Veritas? 4 Been the policy since I joined them in 5 6 the fall of 2014. 7 And likewise with Project Veritas Action Ο. Fund, it's been this way as long as you've been 8 9 there? Yes. 10 Α. 11 Q. That neither organization will release 12 raw video? 13 Α. Right. 14 Can we go back to Exhibit 3, the Q. 15 organizational chart? Mm-hmm. 16 Α. I want to make sure that I'm putting 17 Ο. 18 pieces together correctly from what we've talked 19 about earlier this morning. We spoke -- looking at 20 the second page, the organizational chart there, we spoke pretty extensively about the president and CEO 21 22 and his responsibilities. It looks like he has the additional title of COO. 23 Chief content officer. 24 Α.

98 1 for a recruiting and training staff role. Is that now filled by the gentleman who used to fill the 2 field director role? 3 Α. Correct. 4 And the recruiting and training role, 5 Q. 6 what does that involve? 7 We have -- when I started there in 2014, Α. there were five of us and a couple remote 8 There's now forty of us. Somebody has 9 iournalists. to recruit all those people. They have to go 10 through various forms of advertising and attracting 11 12 applicants, weeding through the applications, setting up the interviews, the interview process, 13 14 and if they're hired they have to go through the 15 on-boarding process with them. 16 Q. Does that person have responsibility for the journalist training program we spoke about 17 18 earlier, the one-week program? 19 No, that's the field director and the 20 executive producer deal with that. Before we go off the second page of 21 Q. 22 Exhibit 4, what we have in front of us is a PVA 23 organizational chart. Fair to say that the Project Veritas organizational chart is identical? 24

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1	Α.	Yes.
2	Q.	Same roles filled by the same people?
_		
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	Doing the same things?
5	A.	Yes.
6	Q.	Okay. Are there any states right now
7	where Proje	ct Veritas/PVA does not conduct field
8	operations?	
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	What states are those?
11	A.	Massachusetts.
12	Q.	Are any others?
13	A.	Maryland. There are others that are
14	heavily res	tricted in what we can do. Those are the
15	two we abso	lutely stay away from right now. States
16	like Pennsy	lvania are difficult, but under certain
17	circumstanc	es we can record.
18		It's just very tricky because we're
19	dealing wit	n an undercover journalist who can be
20	tripping a	criminal line. We definitely don't want
21	them getting	g anywhere near that. We don't want to
22	put them in	a situation where they could be held
23	criminally	liable for something. The company, we
24	can assume	our own risks, but we can't assume that

102 1 Q. He was arrested for something else? And O'Keefe was not arrested for 2 A. Right. 3 surreptitious recording. He was arrested for entering a building under -- ultimately for entering 4 5 a building under false name. 6 I just want to wrap up what we've spoken 7 I think we've covered a lot of this in our conversation. So, is it fair to say that Project 8 9 Veritas's operations are essentially interchangeable with PVA's? 10 11 Α. Correct. 12 Q. And fair to say that they're both --Project Veritas and PVA are both putting a very 13 14 similar product out in the field in the form of 15 video report? 16 Α. Correct. (Marked Exhibit 5, Plaintiff's 17 Responses to Defendant's First Set 18 19 of Interrogatories) 20 Α. (Deponent viewing exhibit). 21 Okay. So Exhibit 5 is a document entitled 22 Q. 23 "Plaintiff's Responses to Defendant's First Set of 24 Interrogatories." Mr. Verney, have you had a chance

Q. I'm going to shut down the film that we had up on the screen. So, going back to Exhibit 5, which was the interrogatory responses, can I ask you to flip the page to page seven, please.

Interrogatory number 11 asks PVA to identify each step they had taken in furtherance of making any future recording in Massachusetts. PVA's response -- well, PVA's response is Plaintiff has been aware of the unequivocal ban in GL Chapter 272, Section 99, since 2015. Because of this unequivocal ban, its steps have been limited to monitoring instances in Massachusetts, largely reports from other news outlets, that it would investigate with secret recording but for the ban. Since March 2016 Plaintiff has engaged in a constitutional challenge in an effort to overturn the unequivocal ban on secret recording. Have I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

Q. So setting aside the litigation challenge, is it correct that PVA's steps in furtherance of making future recordings in Massachusetts have been limited to monitoring instances in Massachusetts that it would investigate with secret recording but for the ban?

117 1 Α. Correct. And interrogatory number 12 asks for the 2 Q. 3 identity of people with knowledge of those steps. Response to interrogatory 12 lists Mr. O'Keefe, 4 Mr. Halderman, and yourself; right? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 Ο. So, let me ask to your knowledge what has been Mr. O'Keefe's involvement with these steps 8 of monitoring instances in Massachusetts where PVA 9 would use secret recording if not for this law? 10 11 Α. He's certainly aware of news reports. 12 He keeps current of all news reports that affect 13 things we might want to investigate. He's aware of 14 investigations that are going around the country 15 that might have tentacles that come into the 16 Commonwealth. He gets tips from people and suggestions of things to investigate. He's aware of 17 18 what we might be able to do but for the restriction 19 against secret recordings. 20 And for Mr. Halderman, are you aware of 0. what involvement Mr. Halderman has had in terms of 21 22 monitoring instances in Massachusetts where PVA would record if not for this law? 23

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Α.

Similar to what James O'Keefe had that

118 1 he receives tips, he monitors news reports and from other investigations we have ongoing that would lead 2 to an opportunity to investigate within 3 Massachusetts but for the law. 4 I suppose I should ask the same 5 6 What do you know about instances in which 7 PVA would have recorded or would record in Massachusetts if not for this law? 8 My sources would be the same, general 9 Α. news reports that I monitor, and I have a little 10 11 infinity for the Commonwealth having been born and 12 brought up here. The leads from other investigations and tips that we receive, I see them 13 14 come into our information e-mail box on the website 15 about potential investigations that should be run in Massachusetts. 16 I'm sorry, let me back up on that last 17 0. 18 part a bit. You mentioned a tips mailbox. 19 A. Mm-hmm. 20 What is that? 0. It's Info@ProjectVeritas. People send 21 A. 22 in all kinds of things like my divorce went wild and 23 it was the judge's fault, please investigate him. 24 Occasionally there's decent story leads in there,

119 1 but for the most part it's personal grievances that 2 people want investigated. But some of the tips you 3 Q. Sure. mentioned that come through there have presented 4 5 opportunities to do secret recording in 6 Massachusetts? 7 A. Yep. How many such tips do you recall? 8 0. Two or three having to do with voter 9 Α. registration going over the border into 10 11 New Hampshire during the first presidential primary 12 where they don't have a residency requirement and 13 people registering to vote illegally in 14 New Hampshire. 15 I'm sorry, you're saying New Hampshire Q. 16 doesn't have a residency requirement? 17 Α. Correct. And you said that there were two 18 Q. Okay. 19 or three tips involving that issue that presented an 20 opportunity to do secret recording in Massachusetts? Yeah, they were urging us to go to the 21 Α. 22 sources where people organized people to go to 23 New Hampshire and try to record them doing the organization within the Commonwealth. 24

120 1 Q. Okay. When did PVA receive those tips? It would have been in the fall, summer 2 A. or fall of 2016. 3 And did PVA do anything in response to 4 Q. 5 those tips? 6 Α. No. 7 Did those tips identify a specific place Q. in Massachusetts where this voter organization was 8 9 occurring? 10 Α. No. Did those tips identify specific people 11 Q. 12 who PVA could talk to to learn more about these 13 events? 14 A. No. 15 And so had PVA chosen to follow up on Q. 16 these tips, what would it have done? Had we chosen to follow up on that, 17 Α. 18 because we were already in New Hampshire we would 19 have our journalist try to find indications of who 20 the organizers are. At the same time, we would start sending 21 22 undercover journalists in to Democratic activists 23 organizations because these were Democrats we were talking about for the first in the nation 24

121 1 presidential primary. We would have our undercover journalists 2 go into nonprofit or state party organizations or 3 campaign organizations in the Commonwealth and see 4 what they could find, see if they can identify where 5 6 it's actually happening, if it was happening where 7 it was happening. Outside of those, I think you said it 8 0. was two or three tips that concerned activities in 9 Massachusetts or alleged activities in Massachusetts 10 11 related to the New Hampshire primary, has PVA 12 received other tips that would have presented an opportunity to do secret recording in Massachusetts? 13 14 A. Through that info line, I don't recall 15 any others, no. 16 Q. So, including the things learned from media reports that PVA might have liked to have 17 18 followed up on and including the allegations 19 received through the tip line, the info line, does 20 PVA keep any documentation of these missed opportunities to record in Massachusetts? 21 22 Α. No. 23 Q. Wouldn't keep a copy of the e-mail received through the tip line? 24

122 1 A. No, if we didn't pursue it, no. 2 Q. Now, the interrogatory, this is on page seven of Exhibit 5, the first sentence of the 3 response to interrogatory number 11 says that PVA 4 became aware of Chapter 272, Section 99, in 2015; is 5 6 that right? 7 Α. Correct. And that sentence also characterizes 8 0. 272, Section 99, as an unequivocal ban on secret 9 Is that how you would characterize that 10 recording. 11 statute? 12 Α. Yes. Do you recall when in 2015 you became 13 Q. 14 aware of 272, Section 99? 15 A. No. 16 Q. But in your role as executive director with responsibility for compliance, you would have 17 18 been -- if anybody at PVA knew about it, you would 19 have; right? 20 As we were planning our 2016 Α. Yes. Project Veritas Action activities, we would have 21 been aware of it then. 22 23 Q. And when you speak about 2016 PVA activities, is one of those planned activities 24

A. No, we did not get to the phase where we would decide whether it would be a long-term or short-term investigation, and again we don't set specific budgets for them.

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- Q. And so did Mr. O'Keefe approve this investigation as something that PVA would do if not for the Massachusetts law?
- A. He wanted me to find if there was any way permissible under Massachusetts law that we could launch this investigation. The answer was no, but for the law we would have done it. But for the law we would have initiated the investigation.
- Q. And besides these discussions with Mr. Halderman and Mr. Constanza you mentioned and Mr. O'Keefe, did PVA make any other preparations for this investigation?
- A. I'm not aware of any.

Q. So, moving on to the second investigation that's mentioned by interrogatory, government officials including police officers, legislators, or members of the Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants and their positions on sanctuary cities, were you involved in that potential investigation?

	133
1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And what was your involvement?
3	A. Again, our conclusion was it was
4	something well worth investigating but for the law
5	that precluded us going in undercover.
6	Q. Who participated in reaching that
7	conclusion?
8	A. It would have been myself, Joe
9	Halderman, and Ken Constanza, I believe.
10	Q. And similar to the last investigation we
11	discussed, was that a face-to-face conversation?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. With the three of you there; you,
14	Mr. Halderman, and Mr. Constanza?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Where did that
17	A. My belief is that Mr. Constanza was
18	there.
19	Q. Where did that conversation take place?
20	A. In our office in Mamaroneck, New York.
21	Q. Was it just one conversation or more
22	than one?
23	A. It was several.
24	Q. When did they take place?

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134 Α. I don't recall the exact date, but sanctuary cities had become a national issue, and there was reporting of certain incidents here in the Commonwealth we felt required to open the door for us to follow up on. Ο. If these conversations that you had within PVA took place after sanctuary cities achieved national prominence as an issue, is it fair to say that these conversations happened after the 2016 presidential election? It could have been before. Α. It was an issue before. Sanctuary cities have been an issue for years with -- just haven't captured the national attention that has been brought to them since the 2016 campaign. Was Mr. O'Keefe briefed on this Q. potential investigation into sanctuary cities? Α. My belief is yes. In these discussions, I mean, I think 0. you just said sanctuary cities is a national issue; right? Α. Correct. Q. Why did you and Mr. Constanza and Mr. Halderman choose to focus on Massachusetts for

135 1 an investigation? Based on some reports that had surfaced 2 Α. associated with Massachusetts, we felt it was a very 3 opportune target for us at that time. 4 5 What reports were those? Q. 6 Α. I don't recall them offhand, but there 7 was some reports that we received from various sources. 8 Do you recall anything about what these 9 Q. reports were about? 10 11 Α. No. 12 Q. Do you recall from where they were received by PVA? 13 14 A. No. And so this potential investigation 15 Q. 16 about sanctuary cities, how many meetings did you say you had with Mr. Halderman and Mr. Constanza to 17 discuss these? 18 19 It probably came up in two or three 20 different meetings. Again, the door was closed because we were prohibited from undercover reporting 21 in Massachusetts. 22 23 Q. Did Mr. O'Keefe participate in those meetings? 24

136 1 A. To the best of my knowledge, no. 2 Q. Do you know whether he was briefed on this potential investigation? 3 Α. Yes. 4 Did this potential investigation get to 5 Q. 6 the point that the field director and executive 7 producer wrote one of those planning memos for the 8 potential investigation? No, never got to that stage. 9 Α. It was precluded by the prohibition of undercover recording 10 in the Commonwealth. 11 12 Did it get to the point that a member of PVA's journalistic staff was assigned to it? 13 14 Α. No, it was precluded to that level because of the prohibition of undercover recording 15 in the Commonwealth. 16 Were specific targets identified within 17 0. Massachusetts? 18 19 There were starting areas that were Α. 20 discussed, but no individuals. What were those starting areas? 21 Q. 22 Α. As I recall, it was an immigration 23 organization, an immigrant advocacy organization or resettlement organization. 24 I don't really recall

137 1 the specifics of it. That would be the first step to getting in, learning what is going on and where 2 it's going on. 3 But no individuals were identified as 4 Q. 5 targets? 6 Α. I don't recall any. 7 Was there any planning about how to gain Q. access to this advocacy organization you mentioned a 8 moment ago? 9 No, because it was precluded by the 10 Α. prohibition of undercover recording in the 11 12 Commonwealth. Were any specific locations identified 13 as places that you might otherwise want to do secret 14 15 recording? 16 Α. No, it was precluded by the prohibition of undercover recording in the Commonwealth. 17 18 Ο. With respect to this potential 19 investigation into sanctuary cities, were any 20 preparations made for such an investigation other than the conversations between you and Mr. Halderman 21 22 and Mr. Constanza you described? 23 Α. No, they were precluded because of prohibition of undercover recording in the 24

138 1 Commonwealth. The next potential investigation that 2 Q. the interrogatory mentions is protest management 3 efforts for the Antifa protest in downtown Boston on 4 5 August 19, 2017, that would focus on private 6 individuals and public officials. Were you involved 7 in consideration of that potential investigation? Α. Yes. 8 What did your involvement consist of? 9 0. Whether or not we should try to embed 10 Α. 11 one or more journalists into the Massachusetts 12 office of Antifa that was involved in the planning 13 process of that event. We were precluded because of 14 prohibition of undercover recording in 15 Massachusetts. Where did that idea come from to embed a 16 Q. journalist with this Antifa organization in 17 Massachusetts? 18 19 It came from leads in other states of 20 Antifa or Antifa related organizations in other 21 states. 22 By the way, just so the record is clear, Q. what is Antifa? 23 Antifa is -- I don't even --24 A.

151 1 journalists were working in New Hampshire, see e.g. Australian Labor Party Assisting Democratic U.S. 2 Campaigns in Violation of Campaign Finance Laws. 3 Ιt includes a link to a Project Veritas Action video 4 5 report. 6 Α. Mm-hmm. 7 0. Were you involved in that investigation? I'm sorry, which is that 8 A. Yes. investigation? 9 Well, that's a good question. 10 Q. First of 11 all, where the interrogatory response speaks about 12 using secret recording to investigate political campaigns in Suffolk County, was that opportunity to 13 14 use secret recording in Suffolk County part of the 15 investigation for this video report that's mentioned 16 right afterwards? I believe I mentioned earlier that we 17 Α. 18 had suggestions that people were coming, being 19 brought in from out of state and potentially going 20 to be registering to vote in New Hampshire. was all part of the investigation that led to the 21 22 report of the Australian Labor Party people working 23 for the Bernie Sanders campaign. It was a separate idea from what was finally reported, but it all came 24

152 1 out of the same universe. That did not happen because of the prohibition of undercover recording. 2 3 Q. Let's talk more broadly about the investigation that resulted in this video report 4 5 about the Australian Labor Party. Have you reviewed 6 that video report recently? 7 Α. Yeah. And I'm going to put it up on the screen 8 0. If you've reviewed it recently, I won't play 9 the whole thing, but just skip to specific parts of 10 11 that. Is that okay? 12 Α. That's fine with me. And so we're looking at Exhibit 6, which 13 Q. 14 is the CD that we marked earlier today. Can you see 15 up on the screen in the conference room here I have 16 the file directory for that CD that's been marked as Exhibit 6? 17 I see it. 18 Α. 19 Okav. And the file folder title 0. 20 interrogatory nine? 21 Α. Yes. 22 And I'm going to click to open an MP4 Q. 23 file whose title begins Australian Labor Party. 24 A. Okay.

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1	MR. KLEIN: Eric, if it's choppy
2	again, I don't object to you dragging
3	the file onto the hard drive and playing
4	it directly. We had some trouble with
5	choppiness last time. This is going to
6	have audio, I assume. Maybe this will
7	be better.
8	MR. HASKELL: Sure, let's do that
9	then.
10	Q. So we have up on the screen here ready
11	to play the video file titled, "Australian Labor
12	Party Assisting Democratic U.S. Campaigns in
13	Violation of Campaign Finance Laws." Do you
14	recognize this video report?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. This was a video report that was
17	published by Project Veritas Action?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Just to set the table, is it fair to say
20	that the video report consists in large part of
21	secret recordings taken by a PVA journalist of her
22	interactions with other people?
23	A. Correct.
24	Q. Okay. I'm going to bring the movie

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1	forward and pause it at 2:20. There we go. So can
2	you see up on the screen we have the video paused at
3	time stamp 2:20?
4	A. Yes.
5	(Marked Exhibit 14, Screen Shot)
6	BY MR. HASKELL:
7	Q. What we've marked as Exhibit 14,
8	Mr. Verney, fair to say that's a screen shot from
9	the Australian Labor Party video?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. And it's, I think, a couple frames off,
12	but more or less what we're looking at on the screen
13	in the conference room here?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Okay. So, the scene that's depicted up
16	on the screen in the conference room and also in
17	Exhibit 14, where is that?
18	A. That's an office in Manchester,
19	New Hampshire, I believe.
20	Q. Office of whose?
21	A. I believe it's Bernie Sanders for
22	President or Bernie for President. I don't recall
23	the official name.
24	Q. Is it fair to say that a PVA journalist

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1	in an undercover capacity had obtained access to
2	this office of Bernie Sanders to make this video?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. And that PVA journalist, it was a woman;
5	right?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. How did she get access to the Bernie
8	Sanders campaign headquarters?
9	A. She offered to volunteer.
10	Q. Had she been volunteering for the Bernie
11	Sanders campaign before she took this assignment on
12	behalf of PVA?
13	A. No.
14	Q. And so I take it the campaign accepted
15	her offer to volunteer?
16	A. Yes.
L7	Q. How long did she work with them?
18	A. I don't recall how long it was. Off and
19	on for a day here a day there for over a couple
20	weeks. It wasn't forty hours a week. It was
21	sporadic.
22	Q. Do you know what kind of work she was
23	asked to do for the campaign?
24	A. She was asked to do some canvassing, I

156 1 believe, and some office work. She did so? 2 Q. 3 Α. Yes. I think we spoke before the break about 4 Q. 5 a reporter or a journalist's legend, their kind of 6 What did this journalist use in the way of a 7 legend or cover to get access to the Sanders 8 campaign? 9 I don't recall specifically. It would Α. have been an alias name and probably a student on 10 break from a college looking to get involved. 11 Ι 12 don't recall specifically. The journalist who made this video that 13 Q. 14 we're looking at, was she a college student at the 15 time? 16 Α. Not at the time, no. I'm going to skip ahead in the same 17 0. video file entitled "Australian Labor Party" on 18 19 Exhibit 6. I'm going to skip ahead to time stamp 20 I'll play the last couple seconds leading up 21 to that, okay. 22 (Video played) 23 (Marked Exhibit 15, Screen Shot) 24 BY MR. HASKELL:

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1	Q. So, Mr. Verney, what's been marked as
2	Exhibit 15, do you recognize that as a still of the
3	portion of the video file that we have up on the
4	conference room display here?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And it more or less depicts what we see
7	in the film at this portion; right?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And fair to say that this segment of the
10	video report depicts a conversation between an
11	undercover PVA journalist and a woman named Rebecca
12	Doyle?
13	A. Correct.
14	Q. At least Rebecca Doyle says is a
15	volunteer from Australia?
16	A. Correct.
17	Q. Was this raw video made by the same
18	journalist who recorded the segment that we looked
19	at in Exhibit 14?
20	A. I don't know.
21	Q. Do you know how many undercover
22	journalists PVA had with the Bernie Sanders campaign
23	in New Hampshire at this time?
24	A. I don't know. More than one.

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1	Q. Do you know, the segments that we have
2	up on the screen and also in Exhibit 15, do you know
3	where that video was made?
4	A. I believe it's the same office in
5	Manchester, New Hampshire, for both videos.
6	Q. And is it your understanding that this
7	woman who was recorded, Rebecca Doyle, was a fellow
8	volunteer for the Bernie Sanders campaign?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Did she know that she was being
11	recorded?
12	A. No. Let me rephrase that. As far as I
13	know she did not. She was not supposed to know.
14	Q. Sure. Turning back to the Australian
15	Labor Party video, we're going to skip ahead to time
16	stamp 7:05. Keep going. One frame too far.
17	(Video played)
18	(Marked Exhibit 16, Screen Shot)
19	BY MR. HASKELL:
20	Q. So, Mr. Verney, what's been marked
21	Exhibit 16, do you recognize that as a screen shot
22	from the Australian Labor Party video that we have
23	up on the screen in the conference room here?
24	A. Yes.

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1	that conversation with Mr. Pelletier?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Do you know where Mr. O'Keefe was when
4	he had that conversation?
5	A. He was in New York at that time.
6	Q. In Project Veritas
7	A. In his office.
8	Q. PVA?
9	A. In his office in Mamaroneck, New York.
10	Q. Do you know how Mr. O'Keefe introduced
11	himself to Mr. Pelletier at the beginning of the
12	call?
13	A. I do not.
14	Q. Do you know whether Mr. O'Keefe
15	introduced himself as James O'Keefe of Project
16	Veritas Action?
17	A. I do not.
18	Q. I'm going to shut down the video now.
19	We're through looking at that one.
20	Going back to the interrogatory response
21	that got us talking about that particular
22	investigation, how did this investigation offer PVA
23	an opportunity to conduct secret recording in
24	Massachusetts?

164 1 A. When they were working in the Manchester, New Hampshire, area, there was a lot of 2 talk about the support that they were receiving out 3 of Massachusetts and plans for future report. 4 5 wanted to follow up. There were people from 6 New Hampshire that believed that there was support 7 coming from Massachusetts. What we picked up from the campaign is 8 that they coordinate with them. 9 They bring volunteers. How far do the volunteers go is 10 11 something we would have liked to investigate. 12 were unable to get into the organization of it down here because of the prohibition of undercover 13 14 recording. 15 So, in their undercover capacity posing Q. 16 as a volunteer for the Bernie Sanders campaign, the PVA journalist learned that some other volunteers 17 18 for the Bernie Sanders campaign were coming from 19 Massachusetts? 20 Α. Correct. Did you learn anything else about these 21 Q. Sanders volunteers from Massachusetts? 22 23 Α. We did not learn anything specific about We had reports from people in New Hampshire 24 them.

165 1 that nefarious things might go on, but we were never able to document it. 2 And nefarious things, was that 3 Q. allegation of nefarious things connected to the 4 5 volunteers in Massachusetts? Yes, connected to voter registration and 6 7 voting. What was that allegation? 8 0. People were being bussed in from out of 9 Α. the state to register to vote and to vote in the 10 11 presidential primary in New Hampshire. 12 Q. I see. Based on the information that PVA received that you just described, was PVA able 13 to identify specific individuals in Massachusetts 14 15 who it would otherwise have gone to record? 16 Α. No, we did not invest any resources into it because we could not record in Massachusetts. 17 Did PVA identify specific places that it 18 0. 19 might have conducted recording if not for the 20 Massachusetts statute? I don't know that. 21 Α. 22 Did PVA consider the possibility Q. Okav. 23 of secretly recording these folks from Massachusetts after they had come in to New Hampshire to do what 24

they were going to do?

- A. It was a possibility, but by the time they got to New Hampshire, they're spread out all over the state. We didn't have that many people around the state. You would have to find them on the day they're registering or voting. It's a huge logistical problem at that end. It's an easy logistical problem if you can go to the organization where they're preparing to go, planning to go.
- Q. Did this aspect, the Massachusetts aspect of the PVA's work on the Bernie Sanders campaign, did that result in any planning memo for recording these Massachusetts related activities?
- A. No, it was precluded by the fact we couldn't record in Massachusetts legally.
- Q. Who was involved in PVA's decision not to pursue this lead?
- A. Joe and I for sure. I don't know anybody else. We can't record in the state of Massachusetts. We'd love to do it, love to try to find a way for you, but it's not going to happen.
- Q. Going back to Exhibit 5, the interrogatory response.
- 24 A. Yep.

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1	Q. The relative, what was her relation to
2	Mr. Dudich?
3	A. My memory of is not that clear. Joe
4	Halderman will be able to answer those questions
5	better for you.
6	Q. Okay. Do you know where the relative
7	was located?
8	A. In the greater Boston area, but I don't
9	know specifically where.
10	Q. Okay. But the journalist was it one
11	or more than one Project Veritas journalist?
12	A. I don't there was at least one.
13	There may have been more. Joe Halderman would be
14	somebody that could answer that for you.
15	Q. Okay. Do you know where the journalist
16	or journalists made contact with this relative of
17	Mr. Dudich?
18	A. No, I don't.
19	Q. Mr. Halderman would?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Are you familiar with an investigation
22	that Project Veritas or PVA I'm not sure who
23	conducted into the AFT Michigan?
24	A. Yes.

181 1 Q. AFT Michigan is the local chapter of the American Federation of Teachers? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Was that a Project Veritas or PVA 4 Q. 5 investigation? 6 Α. We have not admitted in litigation that 7 we did an investigation out there. If we had done an investigation, it would have been done by PV, not 8 PVA. 9 10 Q. So, you mentioned a moment ago that you 11 are familiar with that investigation. What was your 12 involvement with it? Same with all investigations, once we 13 Α. start looking into some subject, I do the review of 14 15 it with the attorneys and make sure that our 16 undercover agents are familiar with what their procedures should be so that they don't violate any 17 18 laws within the state they're operating in, same as 19 with all those videos we just saw. 20 Did a Project Veritas journalist succeed Q. in gaining access to folks at AFT Michigan? 21 22 Α. AFT Michigan has claimed, I believe, 23 that somebody who was associated with Project 24 Veritas at one time had access and they believe that

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1	because she had jewelry on that she did undercover
2	recording. No story has ever been released and
3	we've never admitted to any of that.
4	Q. I guess that's what I'm asking you now.
5	Did the PV journalist succeed in gaining access to
6	folks at AFT Michigan?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. What was that person's cover? How did
9	she do so?
10	A. She got invited in as an intern.
11	Q. Did she seek an internship at AFT
12	Michigan?
13	A. I think it was offered to her by
14	somebody in AFT not in that in that statewide
15	office. Somebody in Michigan AFT recommended her to
16	the state organization as an intern.
17	Q. Did this person have to provide
18	credentials in order to begin working that
19	internship
20	A. No.
21	Q at AFT Michigan?
22	A. No.
23	Q. Did she have to provide a name?
24	A. Yes.

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1	Q. And did she give her true name?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Did she have to provide any information
4	about her background?
5	A. May have. I don't know.
6	Q. Do you know who would know?
7	A. Joe might know what she had for a
8	legend. Joe Halderman might know what she had for a
9	legend and whether or not she was required to
10	provide any information to them, whether it was
11	verbal or written. I don't think she ever provided
12	written information to them.
13	Q. This Project Veritas reporter in the
14	course of acting the part of an intern at AFT
15	Michigan, did she then make surreptitious recording
16	of folks she encountered at the office of AFT
17	Michigan?
18	A. We've never admitted that she has, but,
19	yes, she did.
20	THE WITNESS: Excuse me a minute.
21	Can I consult with Steve?
22	MR. HASKELL: Absolutely. Why
23	don't we call a quick break, and you can
24	step into the break room.